

# SCHOOL MAGAZINE



1939 - 1940



MAY 18, 1939.

# SELWYN HOUSE SCHOOL MAGAZINE

Vol. 12.

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1939 - 1940

## SCHOOL NOTES

We congratulate the following, who won Scholarships in 1939:

Brian Little (Tees Scholarship of \$600 p.a., renewable, at Upper Canada College, Toronto).

D. Huestis and B. Sutherland (Scholarships of \$500 p.a. at Trinity College School, Port Hope).

E. Ballon and B. Ramsey (Scholarships of \$400 and \$250 for two years respectively at St. Andrew's College, Aurora).

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H. M. Little won the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal (Fourth Form), the Bruce Prize for Canadian History, the Lawson Prize (Junior Matriculation, 1st Prize), and the General Proficiency, Fourth Form Prize, at Upper Canada College, in 1939, while H. F. Scott won the Parkin Prize, Greek and Athletics, Lower School, the J. W. Beatty Reading Prize, and the General Proficiency, 2nd Prize, in Form 3-A.

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Victor Goldbloom, who was at Lower Canada College last year, was one of the six winners of a University Entrance Scholarship of \$300 p.a. (renewable) at McGill University. There were 162 competitors. He passed fourth in the McGill University Junior Matriculation Examination, 1939, with 79+ marks.

From the same school, Ross Clarkson came first in the Senior Matriculation Examination, 1939.

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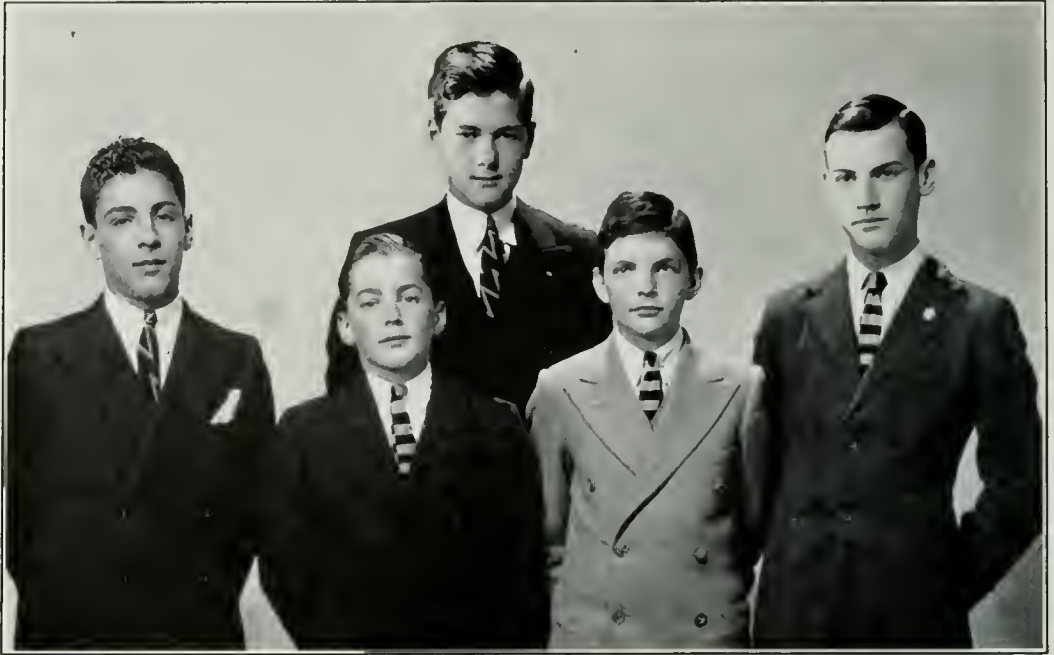
At Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, 1938-9, G. A. Winters won the Governor-General's Medal, the Greenshield's Memorial Scholarship, and the Hooper Prize for Mathematics.

Other Prize winners at the School were T. Stoker, A. Wregg, S. MacTier, D. Stairs, D. Wanklyn, J. Shuter, R. Tomlinson, K. Hugessen, A. J. K. Hugessen, R. Pitfield, and E. Chambers.

Eight Old S.H.S. Boys at B.C.S. successfully passed the McGill University Junior Matriculation last year: P. D. Byers, R. A. Lindsay, D. J. Dodds, H. Norsworthy, D. Durnford, G. Stairs, T. Stoker, and G. A. Winters.

Donald Dodds is Head Boy at B.C.S. for the second year in succession.

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SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS, 1939

*Left to right:* F. Ballon, B. Ramsey, B. Little, B. Sutherland, D. Huestis.

For the Holiday Reading last summer the Upper School was given the choice of three books, — Tom Brown's Schooldays, or The Heroes, or A Tale of Two Cities. Some excellent synopses of these books were given, and after some thought on the part of the Masters who read the papers the first Prize was awarded to A. Mathewson (Form 3), with P. R. Jennings (Form 5) placed proxime accessit. The usual half-holiday was given all those who successfully showed that they had read the books.

\* \* \*

Congratulations to Mr. Gordon Phillips upon his forthcoming marriage to Miss Joan Shepherd. We wish them both every happiness.

\* \* \*

The memorable visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Montreal on May 18th last was celebrated by a whole holiday. The Scout Troop turned out en masse under Mr. S. Greenlees to line the route, and every boy in the School seems to have had more than a fleeting glimpse of Their Majesties, judging by the many photographs taken.

\* \* \*

Many members of the Staff and School received a shock on seeing, at the outbreak of the present war, the name of Miss Margaret Bruce in the list of the Athenia casualties. Fortunately Miss Bruce, late of S.H.S., was not on board. It will be remembered that in 1938 Miss Bruce was the recipient of a handsome presentation from the Staff, Boys, and Parents on the occasion of her retirement from the School after many years of useful work in the Junior School.

We understand that Miss Bruce had intended to return to Canada from Worthing, England, but was prevented from doing so by the war, and that she is engaged in Red Cross work at Bournemouth.

\* \* \*

Those of us who remember Dunn Lantier were glad to note that he had been appointed A.D.C. to His Excellency the late Governor General. Dunn is Lieutenant, R.C.N. V.R.

\* \* \*

It was with great regret that we heard last year of the deaths of Dr. H. C. Burgess, well known Montreal surgeon, and of Mr. Durie McLennan. Dr. Burgess' son, "Tim", is now at McGill, while Hugh McLennan is still with us in Form 4. We would like to express our sympathy.

\* \* \*

An interesting innovation this year in the School has been the publication from time to time of a newspaper, entitled "The Veritas", edited, written, and printed on the School duplicating machine, by the boys of the 5th Form, under the guidance of Mr. Wiseman. The contents have had a wide scope: News, home and abroad; current events; short articles (reprints of one or two of which appear, by kind permission of the Editor, in this Magazine); puzzles, quips, quizzes, Limericks, clerihevs, problems, hobbies, sports news, and some excellent general knowledge questions.

Unlike many newspapers of this type, the effort has been sustained, and so far ten numbers have been issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. Every boy in the Form has contributed in some measure or other, and great credit is due to the Editor, J. Chipman.

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The Compiler of this Magazine acknowledges with many thanks the help afforded him by the boys of the Sixth Form in its publication. The work was divided as follows:— Literary: J. Lewis, A. Chipman; Sports: T. Blaiklock, G. Goodall; Skiing news: W. Mason; Photography: T. Flood; School "Movies" correspondent: J. Elder; Old Boys news: H. Gault.

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The installation of a "Movie" projector in the big classroom downstairs has been a great success. Pictures of educational and instructive interest have been shown at times when games and other outdoor activities have been impossible owing to unsuitable weather. Mr. Wiseman has acted as operator. Both pictures and sound have been uniformly excellent. A detailed account by J. Elder appears elsewhere.

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A Club was formed last year by the members of Form II-B, called the "Sel - Y" Club. It now has 11 members, G. Seely being President, P. Holland Vice-president, B. Day Secretary, assisted by D. White, W. Palmer, Treasurer, and D. Giblin, Corresponding Secretary. The Club holds regular meetings, visits factories, and other places of interest. So far Allan's Beverage plant, the Redpath Museum, St. Helen's Island, a circus, and a Boys' Camp have been visited. An enterprising effort!

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Mr. Anstey is now the proud possessor of a handsome ale mug, kindly presented to him at Christmas by the boys of the Sixth Form. It is of silver, with glass bottom, and is inscribed with the initials of the donors and the School.

\* \* \*

Ken Porter has been, as usual, very much to the fore in the ski-ing field. On February 18th he helped the Ski Club of Montreal in the Provincial Ski Jumping Championship at Three Rivers, coming fifth in the list with leaps of 120 and 133 feet (200.8 points).

On the same day Lester Tomlinson, ski-ing for the University of Bishop's College at the annual Eastern Townships' Ski Zone championships, came first in the Slalom with 100 points, sixth in the Downhill, and first in the Individual Combined with 285.8 points.

\* \* \*

We note from the successful list of the University of Bishop's College C.O.T.C. examinations, which qualify candidates for commissions, the names of the following O.S.H. boys:— R. S. S. Grier, R. H. Lindsay, H. E. Mackenzie, L. S. Magor, Lord Shaughnessy ("Billy"), and C. L. Tomlinson.

\* \* \*

The boys of the School collected for Federated Charities the sum of \$35.13, and for the Red Cross \$9.55. A collection of used tooth paste and similar tubes for the latter is now on hand.

\* \* \*

Many contributions have been received for this issue which we have unfortunately been unable to publish, chiefly through lack of space. Penfield's (Form 3) Adventures of a 25c. Piece, and Moyse's (Form 5) Italy, were well worthy of inclusion, and our thanks are also due to Decary (Form 3) England v. Germany, Seely (Form 2B) Ski-ing, and A. Patterson (Form 5) Learning to Drive a Motor Car.

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To all Old S. H. S. Boys serving their King and Country at home and abroad, at sea, on land, and in the air, we send our very best wishes for all good luck. Omnia mutant Ares, . . . but VERITAS praevalēbit.

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## SCHOOL PRIZES

The School Prizes were kindly presented by Mrs. A. F. Culver, at the Westmount Athletic Grounds, on June 14th, 1939. The Sports were run off, although there were intermittent showers and a high wind.

The Sports Prizes were:—

### OPEN

100-yard dash — W. Fleming, won; E. Ballon, second.

220-yard handicap — E. Ballon, won; W. Fleming, second.

440-yard dash — E. Ballon, won; W. Fleming, second.



## Sports Day



1939



Broad jump — W. Fleming, won; D. Huestis, second. Distance, 15 ft., 3 ins.

High jump — D. Huestis, won; J. Thompson, second. Height, 4 ft., 5 ins.

Relay — D. Culver, C. Bovey, D. Patterson, S. Parsons.

Sisters — Joy Ballon, won; Mary Currie, second.

Brothers — I. Bovey, won; B. Ballon, second.

Sack race — J. Ballon, won.

Family relay — Huestis family, won.

### UNDER 12 YEARS

100-yard dash — J. Ballon, won; S. Parsons, second.

220-yard handicap — J. Ballon, won; S. Parsons, second.

High jump — J. Ballon, won; P. Dobell, second. Height, 3 ft., 9 ins.

Sack race — D. McMaster, won.

UNDER 10 YEARS

75 yard dash — G. Taylor, won; D. McMaster, second.

110-yard handicap — G. Taylor, won; D. McMaster, second.

The Form Prizes were:—

- Class C — 1, J. Grey; 2, C. Bronfman.
- Class B — 1, M. Ballantyne; 2, C. Hampson.
- Class A — 1, G. Taylor; 2, A. Hampson.
- Class IB — 1, D. Giblin; 2, J. Durnford.
- Class IA — 1, J. Tétrault; 2, G. Lehman.
- Class II — 1, C. MacDermot; 2, J. Penfield.
- Class III — 1, D. Patterson; 2, H. McLennan.
- Class IV — 1, C. Bovey; 2, H. Hallward.
- Class V — 1, D. Huestis; 2, T. Blaiklock.
- Class VI — 1, D. Culver; 2, B. Little.

Prize for Current Events, John Lewis; prize for singing, Christopher Bovey; special prize for French, Bruce Ramsey; special prize for Latin, Brian Little; prizes for good order, presented by the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, 1, Jacques Tétrault; 2, Hugh Hallward, special neatness prizes for Junior School, 1, Stuart Morgan, 2, Ernest LeMesurier, 3, John Gray.

Angus Murray prize for English Composition, Edward Ballon; prize for English Composition, presented by Mr. Burton, Douglas Huestis; Sportsman's prize in memory of D. McMaster, T. Blaiklock; prizes for most improved boy: — Form C. Charles Beau-bien; B. George Furse; A. Burton Wessels; IA, John Dobson; IB, Philip Holland; II, George O'Hanlon; III, James Paterson; IV, Robert Christie; V, William Mason; VI, Bruce Ramsey.

Jeffrey Russel prize, Brian Little; **Lucas Medal**, David Culver.

Football Sixes, W. Fleming, H. Hallward, J. Tétrault, C. MacDermot, G. Lehman, G. Seely and P. Dobell.

Cup for Good Scouting, Douglas Huestis. MacKenzie Cup, Owls patrol, led by W. Fleming.

Hockey Fives, G. Goodall, E. Black, Y. Gallet, A. Mackenzie, A. Mathewson, J. Campbell, and B. Day.

Scouting books to members of the Owl patrol, B. Ramsey, E. Black, J. Mappin and P. Dobell. Scouting books to members of the Cougar Patrol, winners of the Junior inter-patrol competition, G. Currie, B. Church, I. Campbell, M. Sutherland, J. Lyman, W. Cottingham and P. Bronfman.

J. L., Form 6.



## The Junior School.

Miss Snead has kindly sent us some contributions from the Junior School, and many of them are very creditable efforts for boys so young. Here is one from George Furse, Form A: —

*The Rat and the Mole  
Came out of a hole,  
And decided to visit the Stoat:  
While out on the road  
They met Mr. Toad,  
Who wanted to go in a boat.  
  
So they went to the Weazuls,  
But found they had meazuls,  
So they all began promptly to shiver,  
When the Rat out of turn  
Jumped into the stern,  
And they all fell into the river !*

C. Beaubien, age 7, sends us another poem, entitled "Tommy": —

*I have a dog that is very black,  
His fur is curly on his back:  
He loves to chase the alley cat —  
But is afraid of a mouse or rat !*

A. Paterson, age 7, Form C, also sends us a dog story: —

I had a dog; his name was Pinky; he was a big dog. Daddy and I went to buy a dog. When we saw a place where they sold dogs, he stopped the car, and we got out. We saw a lot of dogs in the place. A lady came out and showed us round. When she came to one dog, his name was Pinky. Daddy and I liked him most, so Pinky came home and lived with us.

Ernest's voyage to Costa Rica is told by A. O. Aitken, age 7, Form B,: —

Once upon a time there was a little boy, and his name was Ernest. One day his Daddy told him that in four more days they were going to their summer place in Costa Rica. The journey was long and hard, but they had such good fun when they got there. It was a long way, too, because they had come from Montreal. The house that they lived in was of red cement, and three stories high.

A more serious theme comes from J. Morgan, age 9, Form A. His contribution, well worthy of print, is the story of the Great Armada, but it is rather too long for publication. Other interesting articles were received from C. Hampson (New York World Fair), Winter (a Limerick), Julian Chipman (Dog Tony), Marler and C. R. Bronfman (Limericks).

Many thanks to Miss Snead, Miss Kinnear, and the boys of the Junior School who have been kind enough to take so much interest in this edition of the Magazine.



SELWYN HOUSE TROOP, 1939-40

*Back row:* Armour, Seely, Mackenzie, Day, Taylor, D. White, Hampson, Edw. Bronfman, Miller, Sutherland, Cottingham, Lyman.

*Second row from back:* Lehman, LeMessurier, O'Hanlon, Campbell, Garneau, Reford, Giblin, Penfield, Decary, G. White, Redpath, Moyse, Vass.

*Second row from front:* Church, Dobell, Bovey, Fetherstonhaugh, Black, Mr. W. S. Greenlees, Currie, Kirkegaard, Mathewson, Tees, MacDermot.

*Front row:* Magor, P. Bronfman, Holland, McMaster, Palmer, Shorey, Stairs.

## SCOUT NEWS

### *Summer Term, 1939:*

Our Troop gave an exhibition of tent-pitching at the Scout Display in the Forum during April.

On the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Montreal, the older members of the Troop took part, with other scouts of the city, in lining the route of the Royal Procession. The Troop carried the King's Colours and Troop Colours, followed by a Colour Guard. All Scouts who had been on duty were later presented with commemorative medals by the Boy Scout Association.

The annual Scout Half Holiday occurred in June. We went up to the mountain, as usual, and the older scouts played a base-ball game, while the others had various other games. The afternoon ended very satisfyingly with ice-cream and sandwiches.

An account of the Scout prizes and awards for the year, which were presented at the School Prize Giving, is to be found elsewhere in the magazine.

*Winter Term, 1939:*

With the beginning of the School year E. Black became Senior Patrol Leader.

New recruits were enrolled, and several senior scouts, notably Currie, Mappin and Tees, commenced attending the Junior Section meetings as well as their own meetings, giving generous assistance in teaching recruits and younger scouts. The Troop was organized as follows, with forty-nine members:

### SENIOR SECTION

<i>Cougars</i>		<i>Owls</i>		<i>Eagles</i>	
P.L.	BLACK	P.L.	MAPPIN	P.L.	DOBELL
2nd	CURRIE	2nd	TEES	2nd	MACDERMOT
	BOVEY		MOYSE		MATHEWSON
	PENFIELD		FETHERSTONHAUGH		DECARY
	G. WHITE		O'HANLON		KIRKEGAARD
	HOWIS		MACKENZIE		GARNEAU
	GIBLIN		CHURCH		REFORD

### JUNIOR SECTION

<i>Buffaloes</i>		<i>Lynxes</i>		<i>Bears</i>		<i>Foxes</i>	
P.L.	SUTHERLAND	P.L.	LEHMAN	P.L.	VASS	P.L.	EDW. BRONFMAN
	CAMPBELL		COTTINGHAM		SEELY		DOBSON
	P. BRONFMAN		DAY		LYMAN		D. WHITE
	HAMPSON		PALMER		TAYLOR		R. SHOREY
	McMASTER		HOLLAND		REDPATH		MAGOR
	MILLER		WESSELS				

#### *Wolves*

P.L. CLEVELAND  
 F. SHOREY  
 EDG. BRONFMAN  
 LEMESSURIER  
 STAIRS  
 ARMOUR

The Scoutmaster offered the assistance of the Troop in whatever War service the Boy Scout Association might require us to do. So far there has not been much opportunity to be of use, but it is likely that as time goes on the Scouts will be able to perform real service.

Scouts Vass and Day performed creditably at the annual Central District Swimming Meet, held in the Montreal High School Tank, in December.

We are again indebted to the kindness of the Rev. David Scott and Knox Crescent Church for the use of the Sunday School Hall for meetings during the month before Christmas, when the hall at Headquarters was occupied by the Scout Toy Shop.

*Easter Term, 1940:*

In January, a gift of X-ray photographic equipment was presented to the Children's Memorial Hospital by the Boy Scout Association. Scout Mappin of our Troop represented the Scouts of the Central District at the presentation ceremony.

A hockey team representing the Troop played a team from St. George's Church Troop in February. Although our Scouts played hard, they were outclassed by a very fine team.

Patrol Leaders Black, Mappin and Dobell have passed those parts of the Sphinx Patrol course given so far this year. This course, given by Scout Headquarters, is devoted to training in leadership for Patrol Leaders.

A feature of the Troop activities this year has been the large number of proficiency badges won, a larger number than for several years past.

W. S. G.

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## **The Ski Club.**

During the Christmas holidays "The Selwyn House Ski Club" at Ste. Adèle opened for its second season. The club's accommodation has been greatly increased by the installation of bunks in the dormitory upstairs.

The members this year are: Tim Blaiklock, Bill Mason, Peter Dobell, Hilary Bignell, Gavin Miller, and John Chipman. Dick Goldbloom and David Culver, who now go to Lower Canada, are also members.

Several old boys came up to the club for a few days during the Christmas holidays. These were Bill Fleming, Brian Little, Eddie Ballon, and Bart Sutherland. Mlle. Desjardins still produces excellent meals, and does much to keep the club tidy.

W. M., Form 6.

## **Which Power is the greatest threat to Civilization?**

Since the last world war, it has become obvious that three nations have repeatedly threatened and destroyed the peace of the world, and have prevented nations, who wanted peace with the rest of the world, from realizing their aims.

These three nations, namely Germany, Russia and Japan, by their repeated onslaughts on the minorities within their lands, and upon their neighbours, have forced the world to meet their brutalities by resisting their lawless aggression.

The similarities between Germany, Russia, and Japan, to which may also be added Italy, are that the people have no say in the government ruling them. Two of them, Germany and Russia, are ruled by dictators at the head of small groups, who are responsible to no one, and who destroy enemy opposition, while in Japan, the same thing is accomplished by a small military group who impose their will through a form of parliamentary government, over which reigns an absolute monarch.

A similar form of government is also ruling over the destinies of Italy, being a combination of dictatorship and a monarchy, but where the real ruler is the dictator. In these countries, especially Germany, Russia, and Italy, the freedom of the press, speech, and of assembly no longer exists. In addition, the people are prevented from obtaining information or news from foreign countries, with the result that they are kept in ignorance as to what is happening in the rest of the world. In this way, the only information handed out to them is through a controlled, muzzled press, and only that which their dictators wish them to know.

Germans also preach the superiority of their own people over all others in the world, the right to destroy any other people in their march to world domination, and their right to take whatever they want (from other countries). They preach that might is right, and that the individual exists only to advance the interests of the state or for strengthening the nation, so as to conquer others.

All these nations also make use of propaganda as a means of undermining the free or democratic form of government in other lands, and strive to stir up dissension everywhere, so that those favourable to their ideals may seize the reins of government and advance their doctrines.

Of all these countries grouped under the heading of Totalitarian States, the most pernicious and dangerous to the peace of the world and to the establishment of neighbourly relations is undoubtedly Germany.

This country consists of a people that has never been able to govern itself democratically; that can be readily regimented; that has always during history made war relentlessly and ruthlessly on its neighbours; that has never respected its given word and treaties; that has always persecuted minorities, and has been obsessed with the desire of conquest, and has preached the superiority of might over justice and reason.

J. B., Form 5.



## The Pride o' the Market Square.

One day I ses to ole Bill, I ses,  
 " You come along o' me,  
 An' I'll show you a pretty picture,  
 An' that I guarantee;  
 She's as pretty a thing as ever stepped,  
 With beautiful silken hair,  
 An' she's known by the name o' Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square."

" You'll fall in love with 'er at once,  
 As sure as eggs is eggs;  
 She's got some wonderful calves, ole man,  
 As well as shapely legs;  
 In fact as far as looks go,  
 I reckon she's more than 'er share,  
 Has my beautiful brown-eyed Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square."

Ole Bill ses, " Now that's funny,  
 I never 'eard tell o' she,  
 An' I've ollers bin a bit of a lad,  
 As I knows you'll quite agree;  
 An' I knows I got a Missus,  
 An' we makes a 'appy pair —  
 But I'd like to meet this Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square."

So I ses, " Tis as easy as winkin',  
 But don't get flurried, ole man,  
 Just run along 'ome an' 'ave a wash,  
 An' smarten up if you can;  
 An' put on another collar,  
 An' a partin' in yer 'air,  
 An' then we'll go and see Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square."

In 'alf-an-'our we was ready,  
 And we got inside o' the car,  
 An' old Bill was quite excited,  
 An' asked if it was far;  
 I ses, " Did you tell your Missus ?  
 E ses, " I didn't dare  
 Tell 'er a word about Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square."

An' soon we came to the Market,  
 An' we sees a wonderful sight,  
 But I ses to ole Bill, " We ain't come to see this,"  
 An' all 'e says was, " You're right ";  
 I don't want to see no litter o' pigs,  
 Or sheep or cattle or mare;  
 I only come to see Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square.

So I took 'im around the corner,  
 An' up an alley — an' then  
 We suddenly came upon Agnes,  
 A standin' in 'er pen  
 With two young calves be'ind 'er —  
 An' I could only stare  
 At my beautiful four-legged Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square.

But ole Bill 'e went quite purple,  
 An' this is what he said —  
 " If it weren't for all these people,  
 I'd punch yer ugly 'ead."  
 I only ses, " Keep calm, ole man,  
 You needn't begin to swear —  
 What's the matter with Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square ?"

Ole Bill was proper mad, 'e was;  
 'E said I'd done 'im down;  
 'E reckoned 'e'd come to see all 'e could  
 O' the prettiest GIRL in the Town,  
 An' when 'e saw 'twas only a cow,  
 'E said it wasn't fair,  
 An' 'e'd like to shoot poor Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square.

I did what I could to stop 'im,  
 But 'e made an awful fuss,  
 An' the crowd got quite excited  
 An' began to take notice o' us;  
 So I drags 'im off to the Tavern,  
 Which is called the " 'Ounds and 'Are,"  
 An' we drinks to the 'ealth o' Agnes,  
 The pride o' the Market Square.

B. K. T. H.

## Caterpillars.

Last spring I had the fun of keeping a few apple-tree tent caterpillars. Many people think that caterpillars are dull creatures, but they are entirely wrong, and I think that caterpillars are, in their way, more interesting than dogs, cats, or horses. A few people think that caterpillars change directly into butterflies or moths. This is not true. The butterfly exists in four forms:— egg, larva (caterpillar), chrysalis (pupa, if connected with a moth), and the maggi, or perfect insect.

The word “caterpillar” is commonly used for “larva”. It has three pairs of legs, and four pairs of false legs, which are elongated bumps, and are immovable. The latter are of a duller colour, and are to be found in front of two minute claws at the end of the body. These claws are strong enough to hang on to a leaf, while the rest of the body is left hanging in mid air. The caterpillar’s head can be pulled inwards like a turtle’s when in danger. Some have heads provided with two repulsive horns.

The puss moth caterpillar has two long “tails”, which can be waved in a frightening manner. Many caterpillars have a coat of bristles which hurt the devouring bird’s mouth: some are helpless, but resemble those who have defence, and so live unharmed. Many more resort to camouflage. Nearly all caterpillars sham death when hard pressed by a foe. All these are forms of defence. A caterpillar has no lungs, and breathes through small holes in its sides, which are called spiracles.

A large number of cocoons are built, each year, by the caterpillars of the moths. Only moth caterpillars build cocoons, and each species of caterpillar has its own type of cocoon. The cocoon is a means of defence to the sleeping pupa.

A question arises, and the question is: Why does the pupa sleep? The answer is that, if the pupa were awake, while changing from a caterpillar to a pupa, it would suffer greatly: so it sleeps through it.

A tent caterpillar makes its cocoon in a very systematic way. It starts it in a sheltered place by making a silk pad. The silk comes from glands near the caterpillar’s mouth. Gradually the cocoon forms over the caterpillar. It then coats the inside with a yellowish substance, called chitin. A caterpillar which I recently found made its cocoon in a very strange way. It shed its bristles, and then tied them around its body with sticky silk: it was protected by a barrier of bristles!

The moth emerges from the cocoon in spring or in summer. I always remember my first moth. It was a beautiful, light shade of brown. A large number of moths are of this colour. The Polythemus, Io, Luna, Cynthia, Crecropia, and the Great Atlas Moth are among the most beautiful insects. Their colours are pale, but very pretty.

Caterpillars are very interesting creatures, and one can learn a great deal about their peculiar habits from keeping them for a season. One feels quite proud, when the first moth emerges from the cocoon, and spreads and dries its wings.

D. P., Form 4.

## The Halifax Explosion.

Thursday December 6th, 1917, will ever be memorable as the date of the great disaster which, with catastrophic suddenness, burst upon the beautiful and historic city of Halifax.

The spotlight is on two ships, the French ship "Mont Blanc", a steamer, and a Norwegian ship, the "Imo".

During the War, ships who wanted either to enter or leave the port had to ask the Admiralty at what time they could enter or leave. Naturally a great many of the old "salts" resented having to ask a young Lieutenant when they were allowed to move their own ships.

The Imo was requested to leave the harbour at 8 p.m. on the evening of the 5th, but her captain decided to take his ship out at 8 a.m. on the 6th. Consequently there were two ships advancing towards each other, the Admiralty having arranged with the Mont Blanc to come in at 8 a.m. on the 6th.

The Imo was on her way to New York to pick up a relief cargo for the war sufferers of Belgium. The Mont Blanc was carrying a deck cargo of benzol, and an under - cargo of the most powerful explosive, T.N.T. Slowly the two vessels approached each other; nearer and nearer they drew, reaching the Narrows between the harbour and Bedford basin. Then happened the inexplicable; "someone had blundered". The Norwegian vessel collided with the Mont Blanc and almost immediately her deck cargo of benzol caught fire. The Imo then sheered off and went aground.

The officers on board H.M.S. Niobe (an old cruiser which was now tied up to the wharf, and used as a depot ship) sent a picket boat to try and tow the French ship away from the wharves (the ship burned for about seventeen minutes before she went up). However, it was too late to do anything, as the fire had reached the 4 000 tons of explosive she carried, and the ship blew up. The men on the picket boat were never heard of or seen again.

The damage of course was terrible. Property damage was estimated at between forty and fifty millions. There were 1,200 dead, 2,000 wounded, and 6,000 rendered homeless; some say the death list amounted to 2,000, the injured 20,000. Five hundred persons vanished altogether. The houses collapsed like cards. The whole north end of the city, practically two square miles of territory, became a burning ruin. A considerable section of the water front was completely shattered. There was not a single window left intact. One piece of the Mont Blanc's anchor went three miles in flame; the other part sailed across the harbour and landed five miles away. A box-car on a station siding was picked up and thrown right across a corner of the harbour, and could be seen sticking up in the ground for weeks. The Imo which had run aground had her decks completely swept; her captain and thirty of his crew had been squashed on her deck by the concussion; her masts had been taken off her. All kinds of ships were drifting round the harbour.

To crown it all, a blizzard arrived in the evening making the already terrible job of the rescuers twice as hard. However, aid was sent immediately from all parts of the

States and Canada, but it was a very long time before the city and its population recovered.

P. R. J., Form 5.

[NOTE: Stories of this, the most horrible explosion in world history, are conflicting, but the above account, told the author of the above article by one who experienced the tragedy, is closely borne out by Arthur Mee in his *Hero Book*. He tells how Captain Newcombe having, at the time of the collision, a wound dressed aboard the *Niobe* after the amputation of a leg, called for volunteers to take the ship's pinnace, when Boat-swain Matthison of Toronto and six seamen came forward at once to try and grapple with the burning *Mont Blanc*. The seven men perished. Another account states that three officers and twenty men of H.M.S. *Highflyer* anchored near by put a boat overside, reached the *Mont Blanc*, and clambered aboard. All were dissolved in that globe of fiery gas — by possibly the greatest detonation ever heard on earth. In any case, the officers and men of *Niobe* and *Highflyer* offer an example of bravery that will be long remembered in our naval history. — *Ed.*)

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### The defeat of the "Graf Spee".

*While "Ajax" shepherded "Formose",  
On the seas off Uruguay,  
A German battleship arose —  
The "Admiral Graf Spee"!  
As the English met their thundering foes,  
The French ship left the fray.*

*The "Ajax" had but six-inch guns,  
Seven thousand tons her weight;  
The "Graf Spee" weighed ten thousand tons,  
And eleven-inch guns, her rate;  
But the "Graf Spee" and her thousand sons  
Each minute neared their fate.*

*For out of a cloud came "Exeter",  
And struck, and took her stroke;  
"Achilles" darted after her,  
And in and out the smoke,  
Now, her guns, now, as brave a stir,  
The guns of "Ajax" spoke.*

*Hurrah! The "Spee" turns in to shore!  
She's wounded! Victory!  
Now will she live but two days more,  
And then her end will be  
A turn, a pause, a mighty roar, —  
Then silence on the sea.*

J. S. C., Form 5.

## **An Incident at Sea.**

H.M.S. "Hood" was ploughing her way through the Atlantic in a heavy swell. She was hunting for the German raider "Deutschland", but so far she had not caught her.

Sub-lieutenant Bob Saunders was sleeping like a log when somebody threw open his door and yelled, "Your watch, Sir". Bob got out of his bunk and sighed regretfully, but duty was duty. He pulled on his heavy rubber boots and oilskins, and headed for the bridge.

Arriving there, he settled down to a steady pace and walked to and fro across the bridge. Suddenly he stopped and peered ahead. He thought he could see a dark shape, but was not sure, so he whipped out his night-glasses.

"Derelict bearing down on our port beam", cried the lookout.

"Ah, that explains it", said Bob to himself. Bob got the ship away from the derelict and yelled for a messenger to go and tell the Captain.

The ship directed a searchlight on the derelict, which showed it was a three-masted barque. Meanwhile the Captain was ordering the whaler's crew away. As Bob was in command of the whaler, he jumped in with the crew who took their places in the boat. Oil was being let out of the ship in order that the sea might be made as calm as possible for the whaler.

Reaching the ship, they found that it had been a case of mutiny, but that the captain was still aboard, though wounded. Rowing back to the ship they took the captain aboard, and the ship proceeded on her interrupted course.

D. W., Form 2 B.

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## **San Francisco Fair.**

When I went to the San Francisco Fair the first thing I saw was the Hall of Science, which included Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Astronomy, and significant chapters of modern medicine. There is a "Radio Active Man" in this Hall. All of these wonders can only be understood by seeing them.

The Under Sea Gallery discloses the mysteries of the water kingdom. Then again you may see how X-Rays are taken, listen to lectures, and see the moving pictures of the world of to-morrow.

The most interesting thing of all is the "Hall of Air Transportation". It consists of Doug. Corrigan's \$900 "crate" in which he flew the Atlantic from New York to Ireland non-stop in 1938. You can also see some old planes built by Robert Fowler in 1912. One of them is an 80 H.P. bi-plane. There is also a good display of gas models weighing from 1 lb. to 4 lbs.



Then we went to the Mines, Metals, and Machinery Building. Here you may pass fifteen minutes of your time going through about 500 ft. of underground passageways, and see all the details and operations of typical western gold and silver mines.

Treasure Mountain is one of the most interesting things in the Hall of Mines, Metals, and Machinery. It is 50 ft. high and 170 ft. long. On its surface are represented gold and copper mines of Nevada and open-pit mines of Utah, with models of machinery in operation.

The next place visited was the International Hall. Here Czecho-Slovakia has famous Bohemian glass, shoes, toys, garnet jewelry and other arts, crafts and industries. Denmark has tableware, Royal Copenhagen porcelain, sterling silver, and other crafts native to Denmark. Of course, these are only a few of the many countries with exhibits at the Fair.

There were many other interesting buildings there, but unfortunately I did not have time to visit any more.

At night we took a ride on the Elephant Train which ran us all around the Fair Grounds. The lighting effect through the whole Fair is magnificent. After a most enjoyable time at the Fair it seemed a shame to have to leave for home.

P. K., Form 3.

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### A School Day.

*I really think life's rather dull;  
It seems to be just one long lull.  
At seven thirty, most "précise",  
That beastly bell begins to wheeze,  
Which means that I must hurry up  
To wash and dress, and air the pup!  
To School I wend my weary way,  
When I would rather hit the hay,  
And once again I realize  
That I will never take a prize,  
Unless, perchance, it be for once  
The prize they sometimes give the dunce!  
Why should I have to work all day,  
When I would rather run and play?*

J. M. McD., Form 5.

(Reprinted from the Veritas).



SIXTH FORM, 1940

*Standing:* G. Goodall, H. Gault, J. Elder, J. Lewis, W. Mason, T. Flood.

*Sitting:* T. Blaiklock, Mr. C. T. Anstey, A. Chipman.

### The School Movies.

An innovation that has recently been introduced into the school, is the showing of educational motion pictures. These are shown during the between season periods when there is not enough ice and snow for winter sports, and when it is too cold and wet for the summer ones. The movies were shown to the Junior School on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and to the Senior School on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

Movies are also shown to the fifth and sixth forms, during the last half-hour of morning school, every second Monday of the Easter term. These are instead of the Geography lesson and are on subjects pertaining to it. The films are shown with the school's own Bell and Howell movie projector, and many of the films with the sound attachment, also made by Bell and Howell, called "Filmosound". The projector is equipped with a special 3 inch lens giving a clear 6 foot picture at 50 feet.

Of the films shown, some were exceptionally good. There were excellent Swiss ski films, which were greatly enjoyed, and of special interest to those boys who are keen on skiing. They were very good in showing the position of the skis before and during the various turns. This was made even clearer by the use of Slow Motion Photography, which enabled one to see actions too fast for the unaided eye to distinguish. These films also showed jumping done successfully and otherwise.

Another interesting film was "The Plough that broke the Plains". This showed the gradual transformation of the grassy western plains, with their Buffalo herds, first into profitable wheat fields and, finally, into a dusty desert. Man's folly in wasting good land through poor agricultural methods and overgreediness was very well demonstrated.

The scenes showing the trek into California by the ruined and dispossessed farmers were very realistic.

"Wheels across Africa" was an interesting picture of the difficulties and adventures encountered in attempting to cross that continent by car. Stopping first at Fez, where interesting scenes of the town were shown, the travellers progressed, with a car and two trucks, through desert and jungle, often under very trying conditions, and finally reached their destination, which was the Red Sea.

Many scenes showed antelope, leopards, lions and numerous other animals in their natural surroundings. Several Native tribes were also encountered and amusing pictures made of their ways of living and of their dances. This expedition was sponsored by the Dodge Company, whose car and trucks were the ones used in making the trip.

"Forest Treasures" and "Saga of the Silver Horde" were two commercial films dealing respectively with the making of veneers and the Salmon fishing industry on the Pacific coast. Both were interesting and instructive, and gave little known details of these two great industries.

The film "Big Fish" showed the ways and means of fishing for the larger types of deep sea fish. Tuna, Sailfish, Barracuda, and several others were shown, and the pictures made this sport seem a very fascinating one.

To those who had not seen films of the visit of Their Majesties to this side of the Atlantic, the pictures of the Royal Visit were particularly entertaining and instructive. Their tour across Canada was very well depicted.

The geographical subjects, while of a more serious nature than the above mentioned films, were nevertheless equally interesting and instructive. As they were in a rather condensed form it was necessary to show each one twice in order that it might be thoroughly understood. The films dealt with the effect of the atmosphere, wind and water on the Earth's surface.

Films were obtained from the following sources:— the Overseas League, the Eastman Kodak Co. and the Erpi Co. Many were supplied free of charge, and the School is much indebted to those who kindly lent them. The general opinion seems to be that the "movies" have been a very successful venture, and it is hoped that they will, in future, be a regular feature of the school programme.

J. E., Form 6.

## **The Crash of the Monarchies and the Rise of the Republics.**

The crash of the monarchies and the springing up in their place of republics is largely due to the fact that in many cases the monarchs showed themselves to be tyrannical slave-drivers, and to care nothing for the welfare of the lower classes.

The French Revolution was the first of its kind to occur in Europe, and was, as we know, fully successful in deposing and executing its monarch Louis XVI.

In the year 1848 there began in Europe a general series of revolutions which occurred in nearly every country of Europe. These were started, not to set up Bolshevist states, but purely to depose monarchs and to wrest the power from the nobles, and they were in no small way to shake the foundations of the great monarchies.

But again as in 1790 revolution started in Paris. On Feb. the 22nd the streets of Paris were filled with armed, idle crowds, who shouted, "Hurrah for reform! Down with the Ministers!" and in a few days Louis, last King of France, abdicated.

There was at this time a great deal of discontent in the countries of Italy, owing to the fact that the people were stirred up by such radicals as Mazzini and Mani.

On January 12th the people of Palermo, Sicily, rose in arms against its Bourbon Government.

On January 27th the people of Naples followed suit, and only a popular constitution proclaimed by Ferdinand II averted revolution.

Similar outbreaks broke out all over Italy and in the North, then dominated by Austria, the Austrian Commander, Radetzky, was forced to proclaim martial law.

A revolt now broke out in Berlin, where troops and rioters clashed, barricades were thrown up, and for a day street fighting continued, until the streets were cleared.

The Czechs of Bohemia now rebelled for independence, and barricades were thrown up in the City of Prague, where the governor threatened to bombard the city unless the barricades were removed.

This was not done, so accordingly the city was taken by storm and martial law prevailed.

In February of 1849, Don Carlos the Spanish Pretender joined a revolution in Catalonia under Carbera, but was soon arrested, and Carbera, deprived of his assistance, soon fled the country.

Although the revolutions of 1848 and 1849 failed, they were in no small way, as I have said, to weaken the prestige of practically all the great houses of Europe.

The year 1870 was a critical one for France. The Prussians under Von Moltke were driving everything before them owing to the folly of the French Emperor, and were fast advancing on Paris. On September 2nd the French army, under the Emperor Louis



Napoleon, had been forced to surrender with all baggage after the battle of Sedan. The Empress Eugenie had been forced to fly, France was proclaimed a republic and at length on Jan. 29th, 1871, France yielded.

But even now, France was not to have peace, as the Members of the Paris Commune procured some cannon and pointed them against the city, but at length, after a week of fighting, they were crushed on the barricades of Paris.

At this time Russia was undergoing a great deal of trouble owing to the Nihilists and Communists. The first serious Russian revolution occurred in the year 1905, when a great number of the lower classes rioted, owing, partly to the Russian failures in the east, and partly to Radicals such as Lenin, Bronstein or Trotsky, Chicherin and others who by stirring up the innocent people caused many deaths among them.

A typical incident occurred in this revolution, which made splendid propaganda for the revolutionaries, both in Russia, and abroad. A great mob had been stirred up by a priest named Father Gapon, who was really just a revolutionary in disguise, to go to the emperor bearing ikons and other instruments, to ask him to form a more democratic form of government. No sooner had they reached the gate of the palace than the guards shot them down.

The monarchies suffered another blow in Portugal when King Manuel was deposed prior to the war, after which a republic was declared which has existed ever since.

Russia again throughout the early years of the war suffered greatly. The country was in the hands of the dishonest priest Rasputin, who imposed himself on the Empress, and owing to the corruption of the ministers the people became dissatisfied.

At last in March 1917 the Czar was forced to abdicate, and the government was put in the hands of Kerensky, who although a great talker, was utterly unfit to run Russia at that time, and after a brief term of office was driven out by the violent Communists such as Lenin, who came back to Russia by the famous Sealed train from Switzerland, where they had been forced to stay since the last revolution of 1905. From that time the White, or Czarist, cause steadily lost ground, and the armies of Denikin and later of Wrangel were finally driven into the sea in 1921.

Another great empire was also tottering all through the war, that of Austria-Hungary. The first signs were in Bohemia, where whole regiments of Czechs deserted to the Russians. Up to 1917, however, the Empire had been held together by the strong influence of the old Emperor Franz Joseph, but at his death in 1917, and the accession of his nephew Carl, who was a weak man, it fell to pieces like pins from a worn-out magnet, and in 1918 Carl fled the country.

In October 1918 Gen. Allenby brought to a close the campaign of the Holy Land by breaking the Turkish line and by capturing Damascus and all the Turkish bases, thus forcing the Turks to sue for peace.

By the breakdown of the Turkish Army Abdul Hamid was forced to abdicate in favour of Mohammed VI, whose reign was cut short by the rising of Mustapha Kemal.



The revolution in Germany was much more orderly than in many other countries. The Kaiser left Gen. H.Q. in Belgium for Holland on the morning of November 9th, 1918, but refused to sign his abdication prepared for him by his Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, till November 28th. The first German King to abdicate was that of Würtemberg, followed by the King of Saxony, then by the King of Bavaria, and later by all the Princes.

The Republican Government, under Ebert the saddle maker, formed after the Armistice, had a hard battle against Communism. The Communists led by Dr. Carl Liebknecht and a Jewess, Rosa Luxemburg, who were later murdered, were utterly crushed by the Schupo under Noske, Ebert's right-hand man.

The revolution of Greece was not due to the Great War but to the Turco-Greek War of about 1920. It was here that King Constantine decided to invade Turkey and after some successes his army was routed by Mustapha Kemal before Angora and driven back into the sea. The Greeks, infuriated by the army's failure in Asia Minor, forced Constantine to abdicate, and thereafter Greece became a republic.

About eight or nine years ago, King Alphonso II of Spain abdicated and came to England owing to the socialist influence then in Spain, but after the revolution starting in 1936 a new King may someday reign in Spain.

The monarchy in England lasted all through the war, it has lasted ever since, and will I think last far into the future; the reason being that the King has little power, and the government with which he rules is a democratic one.

Where other kings have, through imperious methods, failed to keep their thrones, the King of England keeps his by democratic means.

I. B., Form 3.

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## The Library.

We are indebted to the following boys for the large increase of books on our shelves. To all these donors we are extremely grateful.

A further bookcase was added last September; ere long it would seem that another will be needed.

The Library has been patronized as extensively as ever, and particularly so by the small boys, which is encouraging and all to the good.

Here is the list of donors, who, between them, contributed forty-five books in all: — Jimmy Paterson, Arthur Mathewson, George Currie, John Hallward, Jeremy Lyman, Wilfrid Palmer, Hugh Cleveland, and Malcolm MacDougall.

B. K. T. H.

### **De Dentis ' Man.**

(It will be remembered that Richard Goldbloom - "Smiling Dick"— was a regular contributor whilst at School of poems in the Dr. Drummond style. He kindly sends us another exploit in the life of Papa Bouchard.)

*Papa Bouchard 'e's go one day  
To Montreal, 'cause Mama say,  
" You got bad teeth, you go right way,  
An' see dat dentis' soon ".*

*Papa 'e take heem nex' train down,  
An' pretty soon 'e's come to town,  
'E get heem off, an' look aroun'  
For neares' beer saloon.*

*'E find eet queek, no trouble den,  
'E's feel much better, an' dat's when  
'E start right on de way again  
To fin' de dentis' room.*

*'E foun' de place, and dentis' say,  
" Voilà, ma fren', you're in bad way,  
'Cause all your teeth come out today —  
Right now... dis afternoon ! "*

*But Papa 'e is fool 'im sure,  
Lay down 'is plates, walk out de door,  
Don' say heem nothing any more,  
An' go in beer saloon.*

*'E's dreenk heem 'alf to death dat day,  
Mama see heem, she's faint right 'way,  
But Papa, 'e ees drunk an' gay,  
For sure, 'e's in de moon !*

R. G., O. S.

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### **Orkney and Shetland.**

At the end of July 1939 my mother, brother, aunt and I sailed for Orkney and Shetland on the S.S. Rognvald. The ship left Aberdeen at about lunch time, and we arrived at Kirkwall at 11 p.m. The whole town seemed to be waiting for the ship ! We went out for a stroll on the big flagged pavements, as it was getting dark, and then we went to bed in the ship.

The next morning we had a walk up to the St. Magnus Cathedral. When we got back to the pier we found that the St. Rognvald was edging away from it; however, it came back, and we went aboard again.

All that day until 5 p.m. we sailed north to Shetland. The sea was calm, which is unusual up there. We passed Fair Isle, from where the jerseys and sweaters come. We all disembarked at Lerwick and rented a car and drove to Hillswick, seeing ponies and black sheep en route. It was a lovely evening, and the shadows on the bay were wonderful. We met a friend of my mother's who lives there, and then went back to Lerwick and boarded the ship. The next day we found ourselves back in Kirkwall with a whole day to spend.

We visited St. Magnus Cathedral, which is still intact after 800 years. After going to the top of the Cathedral's tower from which there is a fine view, we met another friend of my mother's who lived in Orkney. All of us had lunch, and then we went and saw over her husband's whisky factory, which was very interesting. From the factory we saw Scapa Flow. Then we bought some woollen articles, and went on the ship. The St. Rognvald was full of cargo and passengers, including many boisterous fisher-girls. The ship rolled and tossed its way back to Aberdeen where we disembarked early the next morning. I liked Shetland better than Orkney, because it was more undulating and wild.

People who have a few days to spare in Scotland shouldn't hesitate to go to these Northern Isles.

C. S., Form 5.

(Reprinted from the Veritas).



## OLD BOY'S NEWS

### BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE

#### *Form 7:*

DONALD DODDS is Head Prefect for the second year in succession; he is on the First Hockey, Cricket, and Football teams, Cadet Corps commander, in the Choir, and is in the cast of Iolanthe.

STAIRS I is a Head Boy: Second Football: 1st crease Hockey: tennis.

#### *Form 6-A:*

K-HUGESSEN I: Choir.

MAC TIER I: 1st crease Hockey: Head Boy: Choir.

MORGAN: Ski crease: Platoon commander: Choir: Head Boy.

PALMER: Ski crease: 1st crease Hockey: 1st Cricket team: Tennis.

STAIRS II: Ski crease: comes 1st in Class: Tennis: 1st crease Cricket.

TOMLINSON: Head Boy: Ski crease: 1st Cricket team.

#### *Form 6-B:*

DAY I: Head Boy: Second Football: 1st crease Hockey.

HOLT: Head Boy: 1st team Football.

#### *Form 5-A:*

K-HUGESSEN II: Choir: Ski crease.

HODGSON: doing well.

BLACKLOCK: doing very well.

LANDRY: gym. specialist.

LINDSAY, J.: has contributed excellent poetry to the Magazine.

McCONNELL: doing very well. Iolanthe.

McCUAIG: Ski crease: Under 16 Cricket.

RONALDS: new boy: Second Football.

WANKLYN: Camera Club: Choir.

WALSH: Ski crease.

#### *Form 5-B:*

HANSON: doing well.

BISHOP: doing well.

PATTON: model aeroplane enthusiast: Camera Club: Second Football: Ski crease.

#### *Form 4-A:*

DAY II: new boy.

DODDS II: new boy: Choir: Iolanthe.

K-HUGESSEN III: Ski crease: Debating Society: Choir: new boy.

McMASTER: Choir: new boy.

PITFIELD I: new boy: Choir.

SHUTER: doing well.

STAIRS III: new boy: Ski crease.

WANKLYN II: Camera Club: Choir: new boy.

KER: new boy: Choir.

*Form 4-B:*

CHRISTIE: Ski crease: new boy.

HAMPSON: new boy: doing very well.

PEVERLEY: Ski crease.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE

*Form 6 (Senior Matric.):*

J. CHEVALIER is taking a Science course, and doing well in class.

J. DODDS is the Business Manager of the Magazine, and in addition to this onerous task occupies himself by taking Spanish.

*Form 5-A (Junior Matric.):*

DAVID CAPE is Captain of Wood's House, and played on the Senior Football team.

M. CHEVALIER is a member of the Socratic Club and Assistant Manager of the Magazine.

DAVID CULVER played Junior Soccer and is Exchange Editor of the Magazine. He was promoted from 5-B for his good work during the first half-term.

W. NOBLE distinguished himself by winning the Brooke Claxton Debating contest two years running.

A. HERSEY is a stalwart of both Senior Football and Hockey teams.

*Form 5-B:*

P. STANGER is doing well, and was Captain of the Soccer team.

R. GOLDBLOOM comes first in his class, is in the Socratic Club, and played Junior Soccer.

*Form 4-A:*

A. BROWNE is working well, and is a School librarian.

*Form 4-B:*

DELAPLANTE played Junior Football.

*In Form 3-A are:*

J. MAXWELL, I. ROBERTON, and D. STANGER.

*In the Prep. School we find:*

J. EARLE, P. PANGMAN, McDOWELL, D. ROBERTON, J. ROBERTON.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, AURORA

R. HASTINGS is in the Upper Sixth, and has averaged 72%. He is on the 3rd Hockey and 4th Football teams. Winner of the Tine Prize in the Ski-race (Penguin Club). Co-winner, handicap Cup in the ski-race.

R. B. RAMSEY, 5th Form, came 1st with 83%. Penguin Club.

E. M. BALLON, 5th Form, came fifth with 79%. 5th Football, 3rd Hockey. Came first in Junior Cross-country race, second in Senior Cross-country. Co-winner, handicap Cup in ski-race. Penguin Club.



## TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE

E. G. FINLEY: 2nd in the 6th Form: 2nd Rugby, 1st Hockey, 1st Gym. eight, 1st Squash.  
 E. F. PEACOCK: 5th Form: 1st Rugby.  
 J. R. LEMESURIER: 5th Form: 2nd Rugby: 3rd Hockey.  
 J. C. W. HOPE: 5th Form: 2nd Rugby: 3rd Hockey: 1st gym. eight.  
 C. M. PATCH: 5th Form: 5th Rugby: 1st Basketball.  
 W. R. FLEMING: 4th form: 2nd Rugby: 1st Hockey: 1st in New Boys' Race and 2nd in Oxford Cup.  
 R. I. BIRKS: 4th Form: 4th Rugby: 3rd Hockey.  
 W. G. M. STRONG: 4th Form: 5th Rugby: 5th Hockey.  
 J. C. THOMPSON: 4th Form.  
 D. W. HUESTIS: 1st in 4th Form: Magee Cup, Play-reading Club.  
 J. B. I. SUTHERLAND: 2nd in 4th Form: 5th Rugby: 5th Hockey.  
 D. JELLET: 2nd in 3rd Form: Play-reading Club.

## JUNIOR SCHOOL

R. A. HOPE (1st J. S. Hockey) and NIGEL THOMPSON are both doing well.

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO

M. LITTLE won the Lieut.-Governor's Medal for 4th Form, '38-'39. Came first in 4-A. 1st Football team (played extremely well). Midget Hockey team.  
 B. LITTLE did very well in school: he skipped the year before taking Junior Matric. His weight was favourably on the side of Wedd's Senior Rugby team, and his fine playing helped that House win the Rugby pennant. He is also on the Midget Hockey team. Winner, New Boy Boxing Championship.  
 H. SCOTT came 2nd in 3a ('38-'39). He was in Wedd's Senior Soccer team, but was incapacitated.

## Mc GILL NOTES

IAN BARCLAY	Arts P.	Freshman Rugby. C.O.T.C.
JOCK BARCLAY	B.Com. 2	Newman Club. C.O.T.C.
PETER BAROTT	B.A. 4	Production Manager, Red and White Revue.
DRUMMOND BIRKS	B.Com. 4	C.O.T.C.
LAUDER BRUNTON	Med. 2	
TIM BURGESS	B.A. 2	Scarlet Key. C.O.T.C.
MALCOLM BYERS	B.A. 4	Players Club. Acting in R. & W.R. C.O.T.C.
PAUL CHEVALIER	Med. 3	President of the Rowing Club.
ROSS CLARKSON	B.A. 2	
ALBERT CULVER	B.A. 1	
E. H. DE GREY	Eng. 4	President of the Radio Club. Treasurer of Phi Epsilon Society.
DAN DOHENY	Law 1	R. & W.R. C.O.T.C.
HUGH DOHENY	Law 3	President of the Law Undergraduate Society. C.O.T.C.

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SELWYN HOUSE SCHOOL MAGAZINE

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BILL DOHENY	Arts P.		Black Watch C.O.T.C.
DONALD DURNFORD	B.Com.	1	
IAN GILLESPIE	B.Sc.	3	
DENIS GILLSON	B.A.	2	
VICTOR GOLDBLOOM	B.Sc.	1	
WALLACE GOWDEY	B.A.	4	C.O.T.C.
PETER GRIER	B.Com.	1	
WAL HALE	B.A.	2	C.O.T.C.
GEORGE HAMPSON	B.A.	1	C.O.T.C.
JOHN HAMPSON	B.Com.	1	C.O.T.C.
JOHN HENDERSON	B.Sc.	4	C.O.T.C. R. & W.R.
BILL HINGSTON	B.A.	4	C.O.T.C. R. & W.R.
JOHN HODGE	B.Sc.	2	C.O.T.C.
GEORGE HUTCHINS	B.Sc.	1	
ERIC HUTCHISON	B.A.	2	C.O.T.C. Historical Club.
ROSWELL JAMES	B.A.	3	C.O.T.C. Scarlet Key. Book Exchange. Players Club
T. C. G. JOHNSON	B.A.	3	C.O.T.C. Secretary of the Rowing Club.
AUSTIN JOHNSON	B.A.	3	
REED JOHNSTON	B.A.	3	C.O.T.C.
JOHN KEMP	Eng.	2	Black Watch C.O.T.C.
DICK KERRIGAN	B.Com.	2	C.O.T.C. R. & W.R.
PETER LANDRY	B.Sc.	1	C.O.T.C.
STEPHEN LEACOCK	B.A.	4	President of the Literary Society. R. & W.R.
ANDY LEMESSURIER	B.A.	1	C.O.T.C. Freshman Rugby.
PERCY LESLIE	B.Com.	3	C.O.T.C. R. & W.R.
DAVID LEWIS	B.A.	3	C.O.T.C.
PAT LITTLE	B.A.	4	C.O.T.C. Treasurer of the Cercle Français. Producer of the Red and White Revue.
JACK LOCKE	Med.	2	
SIDNEY LYMAN	B.A.	3	
L. MACDOUGALL	Law	1	C.O.T.C.
BLAKE MILLER	Law	1	
P. T. MOLSON	B.A.	3	C.O.T.C. Manager of the Soccer Club. Vice-President of the Cercle Français. President of the International Relations Club.
HUGH NORSWORTHY	B.Sc.	1	Captain of Freshman Rugby.
H. J. S. O'BRIEN	Law	3	Captain of the Tennis Club.
HOWARD PATCH	B.A.	2	C.O.T.C. R. & W.R. Scarlet Key.
PETER PATCH	Eng.	3	C.O.T.C. Stage Manager of the Red and White Revue.
JOHN PEACOCK	B.Sc.	1	C.O.T.C. Intermediate Rugby.
RICHARD PECK	B.Sc.	4	C.O.T.C.
CHARLES PERRAULT	Eng.	1	
JOHN POWELL	Med.	4	C.O.T.C. President of the Martlet Society. Swims.
ARCHER RAMSEY	B.Sc.	1	
BRUCE RUSSEL	B.Com.	2	Intermediate Rugby.

DUNBAR RUSSEL	Eng.	1	
PERCY RUSSEL	B.Sc.	1	C.O.T.C.
ALEC SCRIMGER	B.A.	1	C.O.T.C. Skis.
WARREN SOPER	B.A.	2	Swims and Plays Water-Polo.
JIM STEWART	B.A.	1	C.O.T.C. Acts in R. & W.R. and English Department Plays.
JOHN STEWART	Eng.	3	
PETER STEWART	B.Com.	1	
WILLIAM STEWART	B.A.	4	C.O.T.C. R. & W.R. Secretary of the Cercle Français.
PAT STOKER	Arch.	1	C.O.T.C.
TOM STOKER	B.Sc.	1	C.O.T.C.
CLAUDE TÉTRAULT	Grad. Sch.		C.O.T.C. R. & W.R.
ROBERT TÉTRAULT	Eng.	1	C.O.T.C.
ROBERT VAUGHAN	Eng.	4	C.O.T.C.
GEORGE WINTERS	B.Sc.	1	
HUME WRIGHT	B.A.	2	C.O.T.C. Skis.
DICK WRIGHT	B.A.	4	Programme Manager of the Red and White Revue.

It is interesting to note that PAT LITTLE is the fourth successive O.S. producer of the R. & W. Revue.

*Other News follows: —*

BARRY PORTEOUS and DAVID SPIELMAN assist in the C.O.T.C.

BILL SAVAGE is at R.M.C., as is Bill May.

HUGH MACKENZIE, ROBIN LINDSAY, RICHARD GRIER, ALLAN MAGEE, LESTER TOMLINSON and SHAG SHAUGHNESSY are still at Bishop's College.

H. P.

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## Musical Instruments.

Music is probably the most important form of entertainment in our time. Those who take any interest in music nearly always listen to it played by the complete orchestra, rather than by a number of individual instruments.

There are four sections to an ordinary symphony orchestra — the strings, the woodwinds, the brass and the percussion instruments. The violin is the principle instrument of the strings. It leads them and very often it takes solo parts. In sonatas and concertos it plays solo parts all the way through accompanied by the orchestra, the piano, or either the viola or the violoncello. In some concertos and sonatas a small string orchestra performs without the help of any solo instruments, except occasionally by two or three. Good examples of these are found in Bach's Brandenburg concertos. Many compositions by the great masters were written for the strings, leaving out the other three "choirs".

The woodwinds play a less important part than the stringed instruments. Consequently they are placed further back than the latter. The flute very often plays solo parts. It has a slightly lower pitch than the piccolo which is the highest of the woodwinds, and which hardly ever takes principal parts. The oboe frequently plays in either a septet, a sextet or a quintet with some other instruments.

The brass section is used about as much as the woodwinds are. The trumpet is used a great deal in announcing the arrival of notables in operas. It is a very curious instrument because it has only three stops, while it has a range of at least two octaves. The tuba is the lowest of any instrument. It plays a lot in the orchestra, as well as taking solos to imitate the noises of animals.

The percussion section is probably as important as that of the strings. In "Bolero" which was composed by the late French musician, Ravel, the snare drum is used all the way through the seven minutes of its playing. Besides this, other instruments take solo parts. The snare drum, the bass drum, as well as the kettle drums, or tympani, are used in fifty per cent of all compositions. The cymbals, triangles, celestas, and other instruments of this kind are used here and there in different pieces, although they hardly ever play solos.

The harp is probably one of the oldest and most romantic of musical instruments. It was known well to the Jews in Biblical times; indeed, David is remembered as a harper and singer. In the "Waltz of the Flowers" from Tschaikowsky's 'Nutcracker' Suite, it plays a number of measures, some of the most beautiful ones at that. This instrument has forty-seven strings, so one can see how hard it must be to play. The strings are partly coloured at the top, so the musician can play the instrument without looking for the middle C string or the B flat one, and so on.

The organ is a very important instrument. Johann Sebastian Bach was probably the greatest organist the world has ever had. He composed a great number of preludes and fugues for this instrument. It is used in many of the three hundred of Bach's church cantatas. Of course, everyone recognizes it as being the instrument of the church, but, which is peculiar, a small string orchestra was sometimes used in churches in the time of Bach and Handel, the two greatest composers of church music.

The piano is an extremely important instrument also. It is used in Szostakowicz's first symphony, which is uncommon. In sonatas, concertos, and quintets, it plays an important part. There are few well-known pieces composed for the piano alone; examples of these are Saint-Saens' "Carnival of the Animals," and Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata.

The saxophone is used chiefly in 'jazz' and dance bands. It cannot be in the symphony orchestra because it can't play as softly as the strings, nor as loudly as the brass section. The only time when it does play with the symphony orchestra is when it takes solo parts composed for the saxophone. A good example of this is in Ibert's concertino for saxophone and orchestra.

One peculiar thing that has happened recently is that Leopold Stokowski has changed the sitting of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. He has placed the brass and woodwind sections in the front, the strings behind and the percussion instruments, as before, at the back.

In military bands and in 'jazz' orchestras, there are no stringed instruments. The brass section plays the most important part, while that of the percussion instruments comes next in position.

In my opinion, symphonic music is becoming more and more important to everyone than is 'jazz', and I think it will continue to do so.

C. A. Q. B., Form 5.

## The Parade of the Planets.

A little while ago, in the western sky, there appeared a rare astronomical phenomenon which has not happened, and will not happen again, for many hundreds of years. This was the so-called "Parade of the Planets." The planets were: Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and Mars. These planets were strung out in a long line, thus making the "Parade." The best time to see this spectacle was just after the sun had set, about 6.30 P.M., before the lowest planet, Mercury, had gone down behind the horizon.

This planet is very small, and is usually too close to the sun to be seen. On this occasion, however, it could be seen for about half an hour just after sunset, but it was so low that it was not easy to pick out the faint object among the trees. In spring and summer it can be seen just before sunrise. It is a very hot planet, and it revolves about the sun in approximately eighty-eight of our days. So far as is known, it has no moons.

Jupiter was the next planet in the "Parade". This planet is bigger than all of the others combined. Because of its size it was formerly thought to be very hot, but in recent years it has been proved that the planet has an outer covering of ice twenty-two thousand miles thick. It has on top of this a covering of gases, which gives the appearance that the planet was hot. In addition to this it has nine moons, the four biggest of which are visible to the naked eye. The planet has a day of eleven hours, instead of the twenty-four hours which we have. It is quite often seen in our northern and western skies.

Venus was the next planet in the line. This planet, with the exception of the Moon, is the brightest object in the heavens. The reason for its great brilliance is because it has around it a thick white atmosphere. The sun's rays strike this atmosphere, and are thrown back into space. It is also the closest of the planets to the earth. In size it is very much the same as the "Earth", but, like Mercury, it has no moons.

The next planet above "Venus" was Saturn. This planet is second in size only to Jupiter, and like it has a layer of ice sixteen thousand miles thick. It appears in the sky as a faint object, because of its great distance. It also has the famous "Rings of Saturn." These are composed of millions of tiny moons, all held together by gravity. As well as these it has eleven larger moons, some of which are visible in a small telescope.

The highest planet in the "Parade" was Mars. This planet was the closest to the earth last July than it has been or will be for fifteen years. It has an atmosphere similar to that of the Earth, but more rarefied. If human life is possible outside of the Earth, Mars is the most likely planet to contain it. It has two moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are ten miles and five miles in diameter respectively.

In addition to these five planets there was a sixth planet in the "Parade." This was Uranus. It is invisible to the naked eye, but can be seen with a pair of field glasses or a small telescope. This planet is quite large, but its great distance from the Earth makes it invisible. It has four moons, but these can only be seen in a large telescope.

It was fortunate for those who are interested in astronomy that it was a clear night, and that it was easy to see and observe this magnificent spectacle.

H. McL., Form 4.



## Photography.

There are several aspects of photography. One is taking what are termed "snap shots". These are purely records of good times, and incidents of which one wishes to have a visual remembrance, with no particular thought of the artistic or technical idea of photography.

However, photography is a subject which can give the devotee many hours of intense enjoyment; also the reverse, many disappointments! One who is fond of shooting and fishing takes along with him many different kinds of lenses, filters, and light meters, and is torn between the two desires of attempting to make good photographs, or of having good fishing or shooting! The net result is that he sometimes has neither, even though he may have a lot of fun!

Several things must be remembered, — and above all, you must have a good light. The light should be shining from behind you on the object to be photographed. In sand or snow the aperture should be small, to get a sharp outline of your picture. The smaller the aperture, the greater the depth of your focus. If you are taking shots of moving objects, your shutter speed should be fast.

Other aspects of photography are technical ones, and include the taking of artistic photographs. To take these pictures one has to remember which would look better: to have the shadow behind the object to be photographed, to have a dark background or a background of trees, mountains, etc. All these are quite difficult to decide. You can sometimes take a picture against the sun, thus giving it the effect of a silhouette. To do this you must have a small aperture and a fast shutter.

On the technical side there are lenses and shutter speeds so fast that it is quite possible to take a photograph of a bullet not only in full flight, but which will also show the actual impact with an object such as an electric light bulb. They will also record the split part of a second during which the bullet is inside the bulb, and when it is emerging. In this way experts are able to study the flight of a bullet, as well as the effect on the object. Many photographs of this kind are shown in the advertisements of ammunition manufacturers.

The use of fine telephotic lenses from aeroplanes has been made to map untravelled and inaccessible country. The use of these lenses is essential in modern warfare in order to map accurately the enemy's country, and their concentrations of troops and supplies.

However, I think that the best pictures are made in the dark room. Suppose a picture is taken, and one part of it does not look well, (let us say, for instance, that the clouds have not come out well), then we take some pictures of clouds and superimpose one of them upon the original picture, which will then appear perfect.

T. F., Form 6.

(We publish a few photographs taken by boys in the school. The following have been kind enough to send us photographs: J. Ballon, J. Chipman, Colin Elder, T. Hampson, P. Jennings, Donald and Alan Patterson, and C. Bovey. — T.F.)



Photographs by C. Bovey, A. Patterson, J. Chipman, C. Elder.

*Left:* Bodiam Castle, Eng.; N.-Y. World's Fair; Tower Green, London.

*Centre:* Maine, U.S.A.; Montreal, Totem Pole, (Royal Visit); A stream, White Mountains, U.S.A.;  
Niagara Falls.

*Right:* Shakespeare's House; N.Y. World's Fair; White Tower, London.



CRICKET 1939

*Standing:* R. Goldbloom, D. Culver, R. Birks, R. W. G. Goodall, J. B. I. Sutherland.  
*Sitting:* T. Blaiklock, S. C. Thompson, B. Little, W. Fleming, M. H. Gault.

## SPORTS NEWS

### Cricket 1939

Played 5 — Won 3 — Lost 2

The cricket season of 1939 was more successful than in previous years. The team was well balanced both as to bowlers and batters, and the fielding reached a very high standard throughout. With eleven old "colours" back, the team soon settled down to regular practice, but failed to hit their stride in their first match against an L.C.C. Under 15 Eleven, played at L.C.C. on May 25th. L.C.C. batted first for 71 all out. With little over an hour left to play Selwyn House accumulated 66, but many runs were lost through not backing up, and slowness between the wickets. The tables were turned, however, in the return match later in the season. L.C.C. were dismissed for 30, Birks taking 4 and

Thompson 3 wickets, and Selwyn House replied with 73 for 10 declared, giving a victory on the first innings. Our bowling and fielding in the second L.C.C. innings deteriorated, and stumps were drawn with the L.C.C. score at 58 for three wickets.

The home and home series with Ashbury ended in two good victories. On the McGill Campus on May 27th. Selwyn House batted first for a score of 91, Birks making 22, Culver 21, and Thompson 19. Ashbury were dismissed for 43, Sutherland and Gault bowling very well, taking 4 wickets for 11 runs and 3 for 20 respectively. In the return match at Ottawa on June 10th., Ashbury won the toss and went in, but were all out soon after for 22, Gault claiming 5 wickets for 4 runs, and Birks 4 for 2 runs. When time came the Selwyn House score stood at 78 for 4 wickets down, with Culver responsible for a fast yet steady 28, and Thompson and Fleming not out with 16 and 15 respectively.

An innovation this year was an away fixture against the T.C.S. Junior School on June 2nd. The team went down overnight and were most hospitably entertained by the boys and staff. The match started at 11 o'clock with T.C.S. batting first and declaring at 69 for 5 wickets.. Selwyn House replied with 60 all out, giving a victory to T.C.S. on the first innings decision. In the 2nd. innings T.C.S. declared at 47 for 5 wickets, leaving Selwyn House an hour in which to make 57 runs. The high standard of the T.C.S. bowling and fielding, however, kept our score down to 33 for 9 wickets when stumps were drawn.

### Characters.

*B. Little:* Captain 1937-8-9. An excellent fielder and a fine Captain who handled his bowling and field very well. His batting was unsteady through lack of defensive strokes, but he always hit very hard and had two good innings during the season.

*H. Gault:* 1937-8-9. The most brilliant fielder in the team, and a fine bat with a shrewd eye for the right ball, but a tendency to knock up little catches through not getting up to the pitch. His slow bowling with a slight off break was very effective.

*G. Goodall:* 1937-8-9. A good fielder and a useful bat who was always safe for a few runs. With a little serious practice he should improve greatly next year.

*T. Blaiklock:* 1937-8-9. Very quick and accurate on the field, but never found his form at the wicket. With increased confidence he should improve next year.

*W. Fleming:* 1938-9. A fine fielder, and a batsman with a good eye when he got going, but was too often the easy victim of a good length straight ball.

*B. Sutherland:* 1938-9. A fine star bowler round the wicket, and a good defensive opening bat. His strokes all round the wicket improved greatly during the season.

*R. Birks:* 1938-9. A very good all rounder. A hard-hitting left-hander, very good on the leg side. His medium right-hand bowling was consistently good throughout the season.

*J. Thompson:* 1938-9. A forceful bat who topped the averages with 13.5. Had an excellent innings of 29 not out against L.C.C. His medium slow right hand bowling was a great asset to the team.



*E. Ballon:* 1938-9. Kept wicket consistently well, but tended to stand too far back from the wicket. A rather tentative bat who was safe for a few, — but only a few —, runs.

*D. Culver:* 1938-9. An excellent bat who found his form if he survived the first few overs. Improved steadily throughout the season. His 28 against T.C.S. was a very fine innings. Excellent in the field.

*R. Goldbloom:* 1938-9. Quick and safe in the field. Being last on the batting list, he had little chance to make many runs but was always certain of a few.

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## Football 1939

Played 8 — Won 3 — Lost 5

Owing to the war the Westmount Grounds were not available for our use this year. Our activities were therefore moved to the mountain where two pitches were laid out on the cricket ground. The new arrangement worked very well and many enjoyable games were played.

The results are a fair picture of the season's football. 4 of the 8 matches were played by the Under 15 team which shared the honours in the home and home series with Ashbury and Lower Canada by winning one match against each. The promise of the previous season did not materialize as expected, and although a number of individual players excelled, in particular Blaiklock, Goodall, Thompson and Gault, the team work and combination were often ineffective.

The opening match against L.C.C. was won 1-0, Gault scoring from a fine shot in front of goal. In the return game, however, L.C.C. proved superior, winning 3-0. The home match against Ashbury, played on the L.C.C. ground by the courtesy of Mr. Wansbrough, ended in a 2-1 victory for Selwyn House. Thompson scored early in the second half to even up the score, and a few minutes later scored the winning goal from a penalty kick. In the return game at Ottawa Ashbury gained a 3-1 victory. Selwyn House were much handicapped by the absence of Gault at outside right. Ballon scored early in the game and Ashbury replied just before half time. In the second half Selwyn House played a good defensive game, but not sufficiently good to prevent Ashbury scoring twice more.

Honours were also shared in the two Under 13 matches against L.C.C. The first game was very even, no score coming until late in the second half when McMaster dribbled through the backs all by himself to score the only goal of the game. The second game was similarly even, remaining a scoreless tie until our defence cracked and L.C.C. scored two goals in the last five minutes.

The Under 14 team lost to B.C.S. on the L.C.C. ground by 0-2. Black played an outstanding game at half and was awarded his "colours". In the return match at B.C.S. a closely fought game ended in a 1-0 victory for Bishop's, the goal being scored in the last few minutes.





FOOTBALL 1939

*Standing:* T. Dobell, W. Mason, H. Bignell, E. Black, V. Dawson.

*Sitting:* J. Ballon, H. Gault, T. Blaiklock (Capt.), G. Goodall, I. Buchanan.

### Characters.

*W. Mason:* 1939. Goalkeeper. Came with the team late in the season, having improved greatly in the practice games. Cleared the ball well to the wings, but inclined to fly kick when hustled.

*H. Hallward:* Kept goal in the first part of the season, playing very well in the first match against L.C.C. Was not always certain with his hands, but cleared well if given plenty of time.

*T. Blaiklock:* 1936-7-8-9. Full back. Captain. The mainstay of the defence. Cleared well with both feet and always tackled hard. His captaincy during the past two seasons was a great asset to school football.

*H. Bignell:* 1939. Full back. Slow to clear the ball, but excellent at getting his man. Must learn to kick with his left foot.

*G. Goodall:* 1936-7-8-9. Right half. Played exceptionally good football all season. Controlled the ball well and passed accurately. Very good at getting back to help the backs.

*T. Dobell:* 1939. Centre half. Small and light, but made up for lack of weight by his persistence. Stuck close to his man and broke up attacks very well, but weak in clearing to the forwards.

*E. Black:* 1939. Left half. Slow but sure. Marked his man closely, and always looked before passing. Will be very useful next year.

*J. Ballon:* 1939. Outside left. Very fast and a fine dribbler. As the season progressed his centre-ing became more accurate and better timed.

*H. Gault:* 1936-7-8-9. Outside right. Had a strong kick and centred well. Always dangerous when near the goal. Dribbled and passed well, and tackled hard.

*J. Thompson:* 1937-8-9. Centre. Always went hard and opened up attacks very well, but too inclined to ignore his insides. A very good shot.

*I. Buchanan:* 1938-9. Inside left. Failed to live up to the promise of the previous season. Controlled the ball well, but inclined to dribble too far before passing. Must learn to keep up with the forwards when attacking.

*V. Dawson:* 1939. Inside right, and later outside left. Made up for lack of weight by speed and fine ball control. Tackling and passing excellent, and a good shot.

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## Hockey 1940

Played 7 — Won 3 — Lost 2 — Drawn 2

The representative Under 15 team had a very successful season, winning two matches, tying two, and losing only one. Blaiklock and Goodall, with their many years experience of playing together, put Aird between them at centre to form a very strong first line, that combined excellently. On the second line Ballon was a tower of strength, and was well supported by Wight and Jennings. Between them they collected seven of the season's goal total of thirteen. Black, Morgan, and Gallet shared the defence and did it extremely well.

The first match against L.C.C. registered the only defeat, 1-6. The L.C.C. team was faster, heavier and more practised. Aird tallied our only goal on a nice solo effort. The return match, played at the end of the season, was the best game of the year. Playing much more like a team, and at a fast pace throughout, Selwyn House tied the score at 2 all on a power play in the last minute of the third period, with a goal from Ballon, Goodall having scored earlier in the game.

The home match against Ashbury was won 3-1, Goodall scoring two and Ballon adding the third. Gault in goal played an outstanding game and was unlucky not to get a shot out. The return at Ottawa, played in the Auditorium, was a fast and hard fought game which ended in a 2 all tie, Ballon netting the puck on each occasion.

The remaining Under 15 match was against University School and was won 5-1, Blaiklock and Aird tallying one each, and Wight three, all scored from smart passing in front of goal.



#### HOCKEY 1940

*Standing:* D. Morgan, J. Wight, Y. Gallet, E. Black.

*Sitting:* H. Gault, J. Ballon, T. Blaiklock (Capt.), G. Goodall, P. Aird.

The Under 14 team against B.C.S. claimed its first victory for some years, winning 5-3, Ballon being responsible for 3, and Morgan and Peter Dobell one apiece. Day in the nets played a great game, contributing largely to the victory and establishing himself as the net-tender of the future.

The remaining match was played by the Under 13 team against L.C.C. Never having played together before, the team work was poor, and L.C.C. gained an easy 5-1 victory.

### Characters

*T. Blaiklock:* Captain. Right wing. Played fine hockey all season. A hard accurate shot, quick to seize any opportunity of opening up the game. Back checked excellently.

*G. Goodall:* Left wing. Fast, heavy and a fine shot from any angle. Passed accurately and combined brilliantly with Blaiklock and Aird. A fine stick handler.

*P. Aird:* 1940. Centre. The most improved player in the team. Stick handled well and often went through on his own. A hard and accurate shot. Will be the mainstay of the attack next year.

*H. Gault:* Goal. Played brilliantly all season. Has a very quick eye and excellent at catching fly pucks. Often went out of the nets to save a certain goal.

*J. Ballon:* Centre. The fastest and best skater in the team. A brilliant shot, especially back-hand. Back checked well, and could stick handle through all opposition. Individually the most valuable all-rounder.

*J. Wight:* 1940. Left wing. A slow skater, but made up for his slowness by good stick handling. A good shot when near the net. Must learn to watch the blue lines more closely. Will be very useful next year.

*P. Jennings:* 1940. Right wing. Combined well with Ballon and Wight. Always had plenty of dash, and a good shot. With improved stick handling will be very valuable next year.

*E. Black:* 1940. Defence. Played fine, steady hockey all season. Watched the puck carefully and broke up many plays by poke checking. Not afraid to go into his man.

*D. Morgan:* 1940. Defence. A useful all-rounder with the best poke check in the team. Being a converted forward, opened up the game well. Will be invaluable next year.

*Y. Gallet:* 1940. A poor skater, but a very strong defenceman who used his ample body to full effect, and played well all season. Too inclined to shoot the puck up the ice with a mashie shot.

## Fives.

The Fives were as popular as ever this year. Twelve teams were divided into two leagues. In League I Flood, Goodall and Ballon tied for the top two places, the play-off leaving Ballon first and Goodall second. Blaiklock led League II with Aird in second place. In the inter-league play-off, Ballon beat Blaiklock, and Aird beat Goodall, leaving Ballon and Aird the finalists with Ballon coming out the winner, by 6 goals to 5 (overtime).

*Ballon's Five:* McDougall, Paterson I, McDermot, Hallward II, Seely, Stead.

*Aird's Five:* Paterson I, Mathewson, Dobson, Shorey, Holland.

## Sixes

The Sixes this year produced some very good games. Played on Mondays and Thursdays before the practice games, the schedule of twelve teams, playing on a knock-out system, was finished in good time. Blaiklock's Six were the winners, defeating Gallet's Six in the final by 3-0.

*Blaiklock's Six:* Wight, Patterson II, Paterson II, Cleveland, Palmer, Le Messurier.

*Gault's Six:* T. Dobell, Elder, White I, Edward Bronfman, P. Bronfman, Wessels.





## Skiing.



Skiing on the mountain was again a regular part of the school's activities this year. Miss Vera Freudenfeld was again in charge of instruction, and her classes were well attended, especially by the younger boys.

On March 2nd. a ski match was held against an L.C.C. Under 15½ team on Cochand's tow-hill at St. Margarets. The Selwyn House team, consisting of Flood, Mason, Blaiklock and Ballon was the victor in the combined downhill and slalom by the narrow margin of 2 points. L.C.C. were 2 points ahead in the downhill, and Selwyn House 4 points ahead in the slalom. In the downhill Flood was second to Pierre Cochand by only  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a second.

Individual scores were as follows:

1. COCHAND	L.C.S.	16 points.
2. FLOOD	S.H.S.	13 "
3. MASON	S.H.S.	12 "
4. HANNAFORD	L.C.C.	11 "
5. BLAIKLOCK	S.H.S.	6 "
5. BALLON	S.H.S.	6 "
5. PARSONS	L.C.C.	6 "
8. GOLDBLOOM	L.C.C.	2 "

Combined points were as follows:

	S.H.S.	L.C.C.
DOWNHILL	17	19
SLALOM	20	16
TOTAL	37	35

Between the events, the teams were very kindly entertained to lunch at the Chalet by Mr. Wansbrough.



## Athletics.

On June 5th., 1939 a track meet was held against L.C.C. at the Westmount Grounds. The meet was held in two divisions: Senior Under 15, and Junior Under 13. The Seniors won by 48 points to 11, and the Juniors won by 22 points to 19, giving a combined total of 70 points to 30.

In the Senior division track events Fleming won the 100 yards in  $12\frac{1}{2}$  secs., and the Quarter Mile. Ballon I won the 220 yards in  $29\frac{1}{5}$  secs. In the field events Huestis won both the High and Broad Jumps, and Fleming won the throwing the cricket ball with a magnificent throw of 271 feet.

In the Junior division, Ballon II won the 100 yard dash in  $13\frac{2}{5}$  secs., the 220 Yards in  $31\frac{3}{5}$  secs., and tied first in the High Jump, while Peter Dobell won the Broad Jump. Lower Canada won the relay.

W. C. E. W.

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## The Singing Class

The Singing Class has been held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons during the last two terms. All the newcomers have shown considerable improvement as a result of the voice training which they have received and have also acquired a very fair knowledge of musical theory. During the summer term the class will again be held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons but at the earlier time of 3.45 — 4.45 P.M.

We are glad to learn that former members of the class who have now gone on to boarding school have found their earlier training in the Singing Class very helpful and are doing good work in their School Choirs.

F. G. P.

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## Acknowledgement

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the following: —

The Ashburian (Ashbury College, Ottawa)

The Record (Trinity College School, Port Hope)

The B.C.S. Magazine (Bishop's College School, Lennoxville)

The Lower Canada College Magazine

The S.A.C. Review (St. Andrew's College, Aurora)

The Argus (Appleby School)

The Chronicle of the Harrogate College, Eng.

## AUTOGRAPHS



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